



August 5, 1992

Reply To
Attn Of: HW-114

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: RCRA Preliminary Assessment - Information Requests

FROM: Deborah Robinson
Site Assessment Manager *dg*

TO: File - Safco Safe Transport, Post Falls
EPA ID No. IDD984667469

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RCRA PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PR/VSI REPORT
SAFCO ENVIRONMENTAL
POST FALLS, IDAHO
EPA I.D. NO. IDD984667469

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
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Seattle, WA 98011

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EPA Contract No. 68-W9-0008
Work Assignment No. C10021
SAIC/TSC Project No. 6-788-03-1400-350

JULY 1992

☐ This report requires revisions based on comments provided by EPA.

☒ This report is approved as the final RPA report.

Signature: Deborah G. Robin

EPA WAM

Date: 8/5/92

(Note: Upon receipt of the RPA report cover sheet (signed) from the EPA WAM, SAIC/TSC will forward a copy to the RCRA RPO and respective RCRA Permit Section (Dawnee Dahn) or RCRA Compliance Section (Cheryl Williams) RPA tracking contact.

RCRA no comment 7/29/92 (Paul Sonnenfeld)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Preliminary Review/Visual Site Inspection (PR/VSI) report covers the purpose and scope of the RCRA Preliminary Assessment (RPA). The contents of the other report sections are also described.

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE RFA PROGRAM

The 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide authority to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require comprehensive corrective action on all solid waste management units (SWMUs) and other areas of concern (AOCs) at interim status hazardous waste management facilities where a release(s) of hazardous constituents has occurred. This includes RCRA interim status facilities, those applying for Part B permits, and those undergoing closure. The intent of this authority is to address previously unregulated constituents released to air, surface water, ground water, and soil and the generation of subsurface gases.

A major activity of the EPA's corrective action program consists of a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA). According to the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance Document (1), the purposes of an RFA are to:

1. Identify and gather information on releases at RCRA-regulated facilities;
2. Evaluate solid waste management units and other areas of concern for releases to all media and regulated units for releases other than to ground water;
3. Make preliminary determinations regarding releases of concern and the need for further actions and interim measures at the facility;
4. Screen from further investigation those SWMUs which do not pose a threat to human health and the environment.

The three basic steps of an RFA consist of a preliminary review (PR) of existing file and other generally available or requested information, a visual site inspection (VSI) to confirm and/or obtain additional information on past or present releases, and when warranted, a sampling visit to fill data gaps by obtaining field and analytical data. The RPA report combines the requirements of a RFA and a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Preliminary Assessment (PA).

1.2 REPORT CONTENTS

This RPA report provides a summary of the PR of files and a VSI performed at the Safco Environmental site in Post Falls, Idaho. The information gathered for this report was often contradictory and incomplete. Limited file and correspondence were provided from EPA Region 10. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

(IDHW) was contacted but could provide little information on the site. The VSI was conducted on April 27, 1992, by Louis Craig of Science Applications International Corporation/Technology Services Company (SAIC/TSC). The VSI was conducted without accessing the property. All observations of site conditions were made by viewing the property from the periphery of the site since Mr. Craig did not have permission from the owner(s) to visit the site. James Johnson was unable to accompany Louis Craig for the VSI and also did not respond to the VSI Needs letter. Paul Sonnenfeld, RCRA Compliance Section, EPA Region 10, is conducting an investigation of Safco Environmental's ties with this site but was unable to contribute any information in time for this report. The primary sources of information for this report were telephone interviews with Mr. Johnson, Mark Ashcraft, who owns the property (although his ownership is currently under litigation), Edward Hale of the Panhandle Health District, IDHW, and Jim DeSmet of J-U-B Engineers, Inc.(JUB). At the time of the draft RPA, the reports of JUB's environmental work on-site had not yet been received.

Section 2.0 of this report provides the historical information on the site. Information pertaining to the environmental setting is presented in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 provides a description of the SWMU identified in the course of the assessment. Finally, the discussion of each SWMU includes unit description, period of operation, wastes managed, release controls, and release history. Conclusions and recommendations for further action at this facility are described in a memorandum separate from this report.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Safco Environmental site is located between Henry and Lincoln Streets south of the railroad tracks, on Lots 1 - 10, Blocks 25 and 26, in the City of Post Falls, Idaho (Figures 1 and 2). The site is approximately 700 feet in length and 200 feet in width. At the time of the VSI, the site was undergoing cleanup of the debris which has been left on the site from a cedar shake mill that ceased operations approximately 15 years ago. The cleanup was being conducted by a construction company under the authority of the current owner, Mark Ashcraft. The final cleanup of the site was accomplished by July 14, 1992.(2,13)

The site has been used in the past as a cedar shake mill, ceasing operations approximately 15 years ago. After that it is SAIC/TES's understanding that it was used as a railroad yard. During the course of this RPA, no evidence was found that Safco Environmental conducted any RCRA-related operations on this site. There are currently no structures on-site except a concrete slab from a metal warehouse which was removed for reuse elsewhere. Approximately two and one-half years ago, Mr. Ashcraft initiated the cleanup of the site. A spur railroad track was dismantled and disposed of off-site. Contaminated surface soil on an unlined pit, found during the cleanup and located under the spur near the former warehouse, was sampled by J-U-B Engineers, Inc. (JUB) of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. The soil was found to be contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbon. Subsequently, the surface soil in the pit was placed on the concrete slab to volatilize before the pit was filled in with soil from another part of the site. An underground storage tank (UST) was also removed. The surface soil near the UST was removed and also placed on the same concrete slab on-site under the supervision of JUB. Mr. Ashcraft stated that the UST was not leaking at the time of the removal and that he thought that the contaminated soil resulted over the years from spillage associated with the filling of the tanks of trucks and of heavy equipment. The site cleanup and associated environmental work was conducted under the authority of Mr. Ashcraft. Mr. Ashcraft said that he continued with the cleanup dispute the legal dispute on the ownership of the site because he was obligated by the contract he had signed with the construction company to do the work.(2,4,5,9,12,13,14)

As stated previously, the property is currently under litigation as to who owns the land. It is SAIC/TSC's understanding that a Mr. Robert Templin, who owns a nearby resort and hotel complex on the Spokane River, acquired the property after the cedar mill ceased operations around 1977. Mr. Templin did little to develop the property. In 1989, Mr. Ashcraft claimed the land with a quit claim deed. Mr. Templin is disputing Mr. Ashcraft's claim to the property. According to Mr. Johnson, if Mr. Templin wins the dispute, the property will then belong to Mr. Johnson according to an agreement that Mr. Johnson had with Mr. Templin. According to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Templin made this arrangement so that Johnson would clean up the property and use it as a transfer station for his hazardous waste transportation business. A decision as to the legal owner of the property has not been reached.(2,9,12,13)

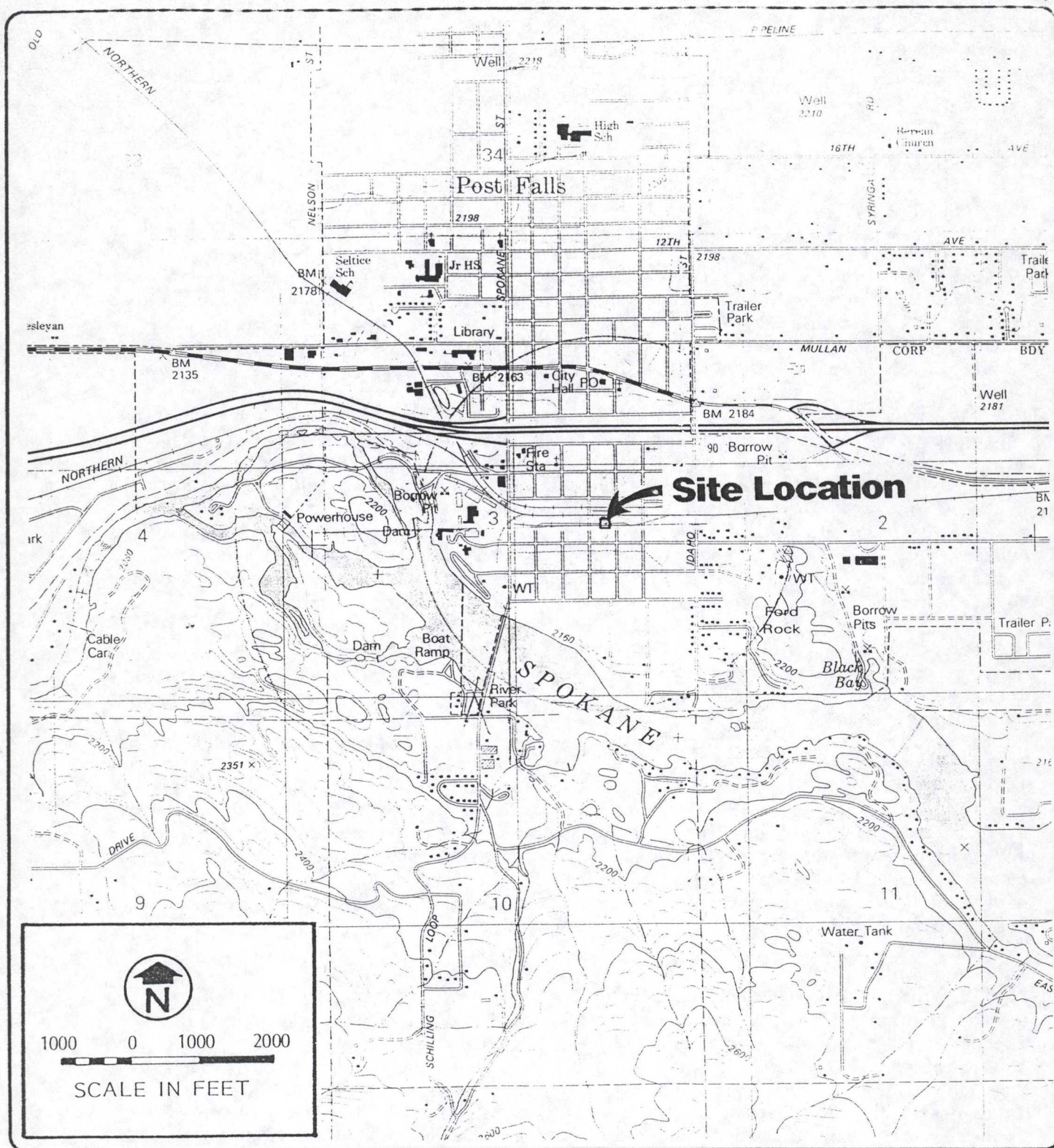


Figure 1

SITE LOCATION MAP
 SAFCO ENVIRONMENTAL, POST FALLS, IDAHO
 Source: USGS 7.5' Topo. Map, Post Falls, Idaho Quad, 1981

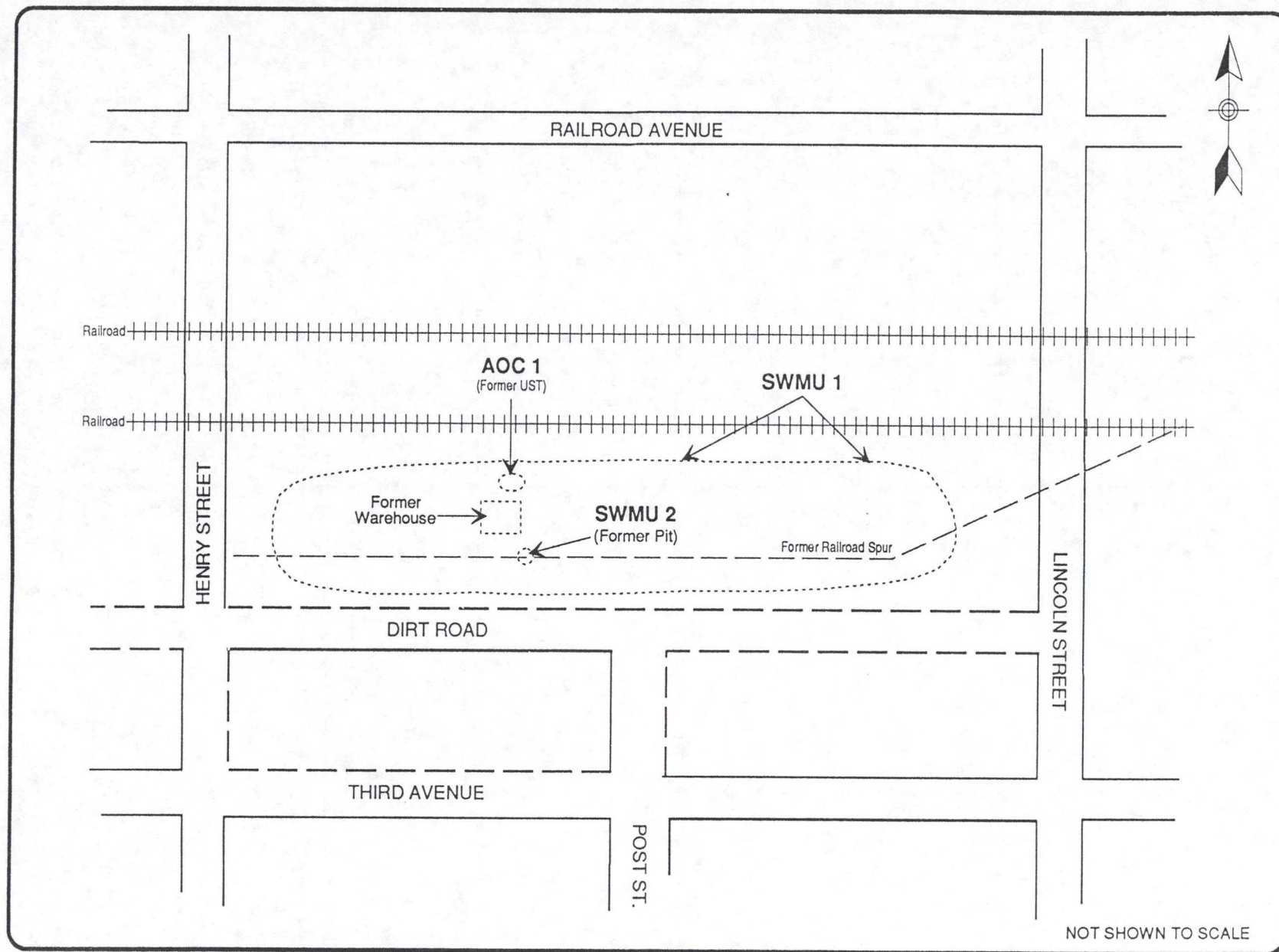


Figure 2

LOCATION OF SWMUs AND AOC AT SAFCO ENVIRONMENTAL
POST FALLS, IDAHO
Source: Reference 2

According to Mr. Ashcraft, the property was in a general state of neglect when he acquired it in 1989. A variety of discarded debris littered the site including abandoned cars, scrap metal pieces, and empty used paint cans. Mr. Johnson has stated that in late 1989/early 1990, there was some solvent, paint, and pesticide waste in small containers (less than 5 gallons) on the site. He did not know the source of the waste. He took inventory of this waste material (and has since lost the list) but did not have any of the waste analyzed or removed. Mr. Johnson had removed some of the cedar waste, however. According to Mr. Ashcraft, he never saw containers with solvents, pesticides or any hazardous waste on-site.(12,13)

Since the site has already been cleaned up by Mr. Ashcraft, it is unclear what would happen if Mr. Templin wins the ownership dispute. The agreement between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Templin hinges on Safco Environmental being able to clean up the site in exchange for ownership (and with it the ability to run its operations from the site). Safco Environmental is a hazardous waste transport business. It collects hazardous waste from generators, mostly small businesses such as machine shops and car paint shops, and transports it to TSDFs.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

During the course of this assessment, two solid waste management units (SWMU) and one area of concern (AOC) were identified. These are listed below in Table 1. Locations of the SWMUs and AOC are shown on Figure 2.

| Table 1 | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS AND AREAS OF CONCERN AT SAFCO ENVIRONMENTAL | |
| <u>SWMU NO.</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
| SWMU 1 | Cedar Debris Area |
| SWMU 2 | Former Pit |
| AOC 1 | Former Underground Storage Tank |

2.3 FACILITY OPERATIONS

Currently the site is vacant with no operations being conducted. The site is unfenced. A cedar mill operated on the site until approximately 15 years ago. A railroad yard has operated on the site in the interim. Details on these operations could not be obtained during the PR or the VSI.(2,4,13,14)

Hydrocarbon contaminated soil was detected in the soil near the UST (AOC 1) and on the surface soil of the former pit (SWMU 2). The contaminated soil was removed and put on the on-site concrete slab to allow the contaminants to volatilize. Mr. Ashcraft recently received notice from JUB that the hydrocarbon in the soil on the slab is now at acceptable levels and can be distributed around the site. (2,13)

2.4 REGULATORY HISTORY

A RCRA Part A permit application was submitted to EPA on September 24, 1990, by Safco Environmental. No subsequent notifications were submitted. Mr. Johnson stated that Safco Environmental removed only some cedar debris from the site, but never conducted any RCRA-related business at this site. He stated that the Part A permit application was submitted in anticipation of operating his hazardous waste transportation business on the site. There is no documentation in either the EPA Region 10 or the IDHW site files to indicate this old cedar mill site was ever inspected by either agency. (3,9,12)

In late 1989, Mr. Templin dumped cedar waste from the site into a pit west of Post Falls without a permit. Edward Hale of the Panhandle Health District, was notified and made Templin stop that activity. (2,4)

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 LOCATION AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The Safco Environmental (former cedar mill) site is located at approximately 116°56'15" longitude and 47°42'30" latitude in the northeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of Section 3, T50N and R5W B.M. The site lies on relatively flat land along railroad tracks. The area currently is not enclosed by a fence. Areas surrounding the site are mostly residential, although there are a few small businesses situated immediately south of the site. The area by the railroad tracks to the west is open for about 0.25 mile to the Louisiana Pacific Plant and pole yard. The Spokane River flows within 0.5 mile to the south of the site where the Templin Resort is located. The closest residence is located approximately 100 feet south of the site. The nearest business operates also approximately 100 feet south of the site. Currently there is no facility on-site, but the removal of the cedar debris involved one or two people on-site. The population within four miles of the site is distributed as follows:

- 0 - 0.25 mile: 309
- 0.25 - 0.5 mile: 867
- 0.5 - 1 mile: 2,811
- 1 - 2 miles: 4,664
- 2 - 3 miles: 5,406
- 3 - 4 miles: 992

(References: 2,10)

3.2 METEOROLOGY

The Safco site is located along the Spokane River near Idaho's western border with Washington. The Post Falls area has a meteorological profile similar to that of Spokane, Washington, which is located approximately 20 miles to the west. Spokane has an average annual precipitation of 12 inches with an average snowfall of 23 inches. Most precipitation falls during the late fall and winter; summers are usually dry. Average temperatures range from 25° F in January to 70° in July. Calculated potential evapotranspiration ranges from zero to one-inch from December to February to 5.5-inches in July. The annual potential evapotranspiration is calculated at 24.4 inches at the Spokane weather station. The two year, 24-hour rainfall is 2.24 inches.(2,6,7)

3.3 SURFACE HYDROLOGY

The Safco site is situated at an elevation of 2,180 feet above mean sea level on the southern edge of the Rathdrum Prairie. The site is located on relatively flat land with an approximate one percent grade slope to the north for approximately 1,000 feet to the I-90 highway where drainage turns westerly into the Spokane River one-half mile away. The site is situated approximately 1,800 feet north-northeast, and 55 feet above the Spokane River, which flows in a westerly direction.(2,8,10)

The Spokane River, which drains an area of approximately 3,840 square miles above the site, had an average annual discharge of 6,356 cubic feet per second (cfs) over 74 years of record from 1912 to 1986. For water year 1986, the mean discharge was 1,151 cfs, with a maximum flow of 9,210 cfs and a minimum flow of 275 cfs. Some of the river flow is diverted to the Rathdrum Prairie canal below the site at the Post Falls Dam. The water level behind the dam is regulated between elevations of 2,120 to 2,128 feet by the Washington Water Power Company.(11)

3.4 GEOLOGY AND GROUND WATER HYDROLOGY

The Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, a Federally designated sole source aquifer, is the major source of potable water for Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The Rathdrum Prairie aquifer is contiguous with the down-gradient Spokane Aquifer, which is the sole source aquifer supplying domestic water for the city of Spokane, Washington.(8)

Drinking water for the city of Post Falls is provided by five wells around the city of Post Falls. All five of the city's wells are located between one to one and one-half miles from the site. The two nearest city wells lie approximately 1.25 miles due north and east of the site. The city wells provide water to approximately 8,000 people. Local water district wells located between one and two miles away from the site provide water for approximately 3,000 more people.(19)

The surface exposures in the Rathdrum Prairie are largely Quaternary alluvium consisting of coarse sand and gravel outwash from the Spokane floods. The coarse grained Spokane flood deposits host the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer. The flood sediments were deposited on top of glacial outwash silts, sands, and gravel, which overlie either Miocene basalts or older gneisses and granites. At Post Falls, the Rathdrum Prairie sediments terminate against the southern border of the prairie on the older crystalline basement rocks, which are exposed at the Post Falls Dam site and south of the river on Blossom Mountain. Wells drilled in the immediate vicinity often encounter the crystalline rocks at depth.(8,20,21)

The site is situated within the Garrison gravelly silt loam soil series. The Garrison soil type is described as a deep, somewhat excessively drained soil that formed in glacial outwash mixed with loess and volcanic ash. The soil is considered suitable for septic tank absorption fields, although there is a hazard of ground water pollution because of the very rapid permeability of the substratum. The surface soils of the site have been altered by past practices that included the storage of woody debris which now covers the site to an unknown depth.(16)

According to records at the State of Idaho Department of Water Resources, the nearest well to the site is an industrial irrigation well located approximately 0.5 mile due east of the site in the SWNW sec. 2, T50N R5W. According to the drillers log for this well drilled in 1971, the well reached granite bedrock at 191 feet and bottomed in the granite at 210 feet. The well screen was installed immediately above the bedrock, between 186 to 191 feet, in a unit described as

clean, coarse sand, and gravel. The static water level stabilized at 175 feet below land surface after installation, which is approximately 140 feet below the current water level in the Spokane River, 0.5 mile southwest of the well. The well encountered a series of sands and gravels above 186 feet, which are probably glacial or reworked glacial deposits. Whether any shallower intervals of water were intercepted by this well is not noted on the drillers log.(21)

Another well, which is located closer to the Spokane River in the SW Sec 2 T50N R5W, developed a static water level at 115 feet below land surface. This geologic unit was described by the driller's well log as sand, gravel, and clay from the surface to 116 feet, "broken granite" from 116 to 120 feet, and solid granite at 120 feet to the bottom of the hole at 202 feet. Again, the static water level is far below the current level of water in the river.(21)

The nature of the ground water in these wells is largely unknown, but it is most likely to be in an unconfined state. Regional flow directions of ground water are expected to be generally from east to west along the axis of Rathdrum Prairie, but local flow is undoubtedly more complex because of the relief that is probably present at the disconformity between the crystalline bedrock and the overlying sediments. The aquifer apparently does not intercommunicate with the Spokane River near Post Falls, but eventually interacts some distance downstream where the elevation of the aquifer and river coincide.(8,22)

The nearest wells to the facility are just over 0.5 mile northeast and southeast. The population of the area depends primarily on ground water for their domestic supply. The number of documented water wells within four miles of the facility are distributed as follows (21):

| <u>Radius from facility</u> | <u>Number of wells</u> | <u>Cumulative</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| • 0-1 miles: | 31 | 31 |
| • 1-2 miles: | 49* | 80 |
| • 2-3 miles: | 60 | 140 |
| • 3-4 miles: | 139 | 279 |

* - Includes five city wells serving approximately 8,000 residents.(19)

3.5 CRITICAL HABITATS/ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there are no critical habitats, or endangered and threatened species, within four miles of the facility.(17)

There are no wetlands within one-half mile of the site. Between one-half and four miles, there are a few scattered areas of wetland, which are distributed on Blossom Mountain, south of the site. Wetland distribution along the Spokane River, below river mile 102 adjacent to the site, is as follows: the first identified wetlands occur at mile 101; the last identified wetlands occur at mile 92; the cumulative linear distance of wetlands contiguous to the river is 4,200 feet.(15)

3.6 SITE CONTAMINATION

This site had two known areas of hydrocarbon contaminated soil: the surface soil near the former underground storage tank (AOC 1) and the soil in the former pit (SWMU 2). According to Mr. Ashcraft, hydrocarbon contamination was detected in those areas in 1990 by JUB. Mr. Ashcraft suspected that the areas could be contaminated and requested that JUB conduct an investigation. The contaminated soil from both areas was excavated and laid on a concrete slab to allow the contaminants to volatilize (to be turned over by shovel occasionally). JUB confirmed that they had sent out a letter to Mr. Ashcraft in July 1992 stating that sampling results of the soil on the slab showed that levels of hydrocarbon contamination had been reduced to acceptable levels.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL UNITS

Two solid waste management units (SWMUs) and one area of concern (AOC) were identified and evaluated during the preliminary review (PR) and visual site inspection (VSI). The following sections provide descriptive and historical information on each of these units.

4.1 SWMU 1 - CEDAR DEBRIS AREA (All Photos)

4.1.1 Information Summary

Unit Description: SWMU 1, the cedar debris area, encompasses the whole site (Figure 2). The debris had been left from a cedar mill operation that closed down approximately 15 years ago. At the time of the VSI, the debris had been placed in discrete piles and was being loaded onto trucks for off-site disposal. The area had five or six piles of varying sizes containing from approximately 1,500 to 12,000 cubic feet of debris. Some piles contained predominantly fine decayed cedar while others contained larger chunks and decayed boards. All the piles had varying amounts of soil mixed into them. The debris was disposed of at an approved dump site or sold for other uses such as for horse barn floors. (2,13)

Before any of the site cleanup began approximately two and one-half years ago, this unit was in a general state of neglect. There was a variety of discarded debris littering the site including abandoned cars, scrap metal, and paint cans in addition to the cedar debris spread throughout the site. Mr. Johnson stated that there was some hazardous wastes in small containers (less than five gallons). This information could not be confirmed by other parties interviewed as part of the RPA. A metal warehouse also existed on-site. All of these wastes and the warehouse had been removed from the site by Mr. Ashcraft by the time of the VSI. On July 14, 1992, Mr. Ashcraft stated that all the cedar debris had been cleared off the site. (2,9,12,13)

Dates of Operation: This area has contained cedar debris and other discarded debris for at least 15 years since the cedar mill operation closed down. The site has been cleaned up at the time of this report. (2,13)

Wastes Managed: In addition to the cedar waste, there was a variety of discarded debris littering the site including abandoned cars, scrap metal, and paint cans. Mr. Johnson stated that there was some hazardous wastes in small containers (less than five gallons). As discussed above, this has not been confirmed. (2,9,12,13)

Release Controls: This unit is unlined. Under the cedar debris is soil. (2,9,12,13)

History of Releases: There is no documentation of releases from this unit.

4.1.2 Conclusions

The potential for release to soil, ground water, surface water, and air is judged to be low since the wastes believed to have been managed at the site do not contain hazardous constituents. The potential for subsurface gas generation is judged to be low due the nature of the waste.

4.2 SWMU 2 - FORMER PIT (No Photos)

4.2.1 Information Summary

Unit Description: SWMU 2, the former pit, is located under the former railroad spur approximately 20 feet south of the former warehouse concrete slab. Mr. Ashcraft speculated that this unit was used in association with maintenance of railroad engines. Mr. Ashcraft stated that when this unit was found in the course of the site cleanup, it was filled with wood waste which was subsequently burned in place. Mr. Ashcraft suspected that this unit could be contaminated and requested that JUB sample the pit. JUB detected hydrocarbon contamination in the surface soil of the pit. The pit was filled in with soil from another area of the site after the surface soil of the pit was removed. The contaminated soil was subsequently excavated and land farmed on the concrete slab.(13,14)

Dates of Operation: The dates of operation for this unit are not known.(13)

Wastes Managed: The exact nature of the hydrocarbon contamination is contained in a JUB report which was not available at the time of this report.(9,13)

Release Controls: This unit was unlined.(13)

History of Releases: Hydrocarbon contamination was detected in the surface soil at this unit by JUB. The contaminated soil was removed and put on the concrete slab on-site to allow the contaminants to volatilize.(2,13,14,18)

4.2.2 Conclusions

The potential for releases to soil, ground water, and surface water is judged to be low to medium based on information available when the draft RPA was written. It may be possible to revise these release potentials to low after cleanup can be confirmed from review of the JUB report. The potential for subsurface gas generation is judged to be low due to the completed cleanup of the site and the nature of the contaminants.

4.3 AREAS OF CONCERN

4.3.1 AOC 1 - Former Underground Storage Tank (No Photo)

Unit Description: AOC 1, the former underground storage tank, was located just north of the concrete slab (the remains of the former warehouse). This 1,000 gallon underground storage tank was removed under the observation of JUB approximately two and one-half years ago. Mr. Ashcraft stated that the tank was used to store petroleum. Sampling of soil near the tank showed that it contained hydrocarbon contamination. That contaminated soil was then removed and placed on the concrete slab to allow the contaminants to volatilize. Mr. Ashcraft stated that the UST was not leaking at the time of removal and that he thought that the contaminated soil resulted over the years from spillage associated with the filling of the tanks of trucks and of heavy equipment. The operating dates for the tank are unknown.

Conclusions: The potential for releases to soil, ground water, and surface water is judged to be low to medium based on information available when the draft RPA was written. It may be possible to revise these release potentials to low after cleanup can be confirmed from review of the JUB report. The potential for subsurface gas generation is judged to be low due to the completed cleanup of the site and the nature of the contaminants.

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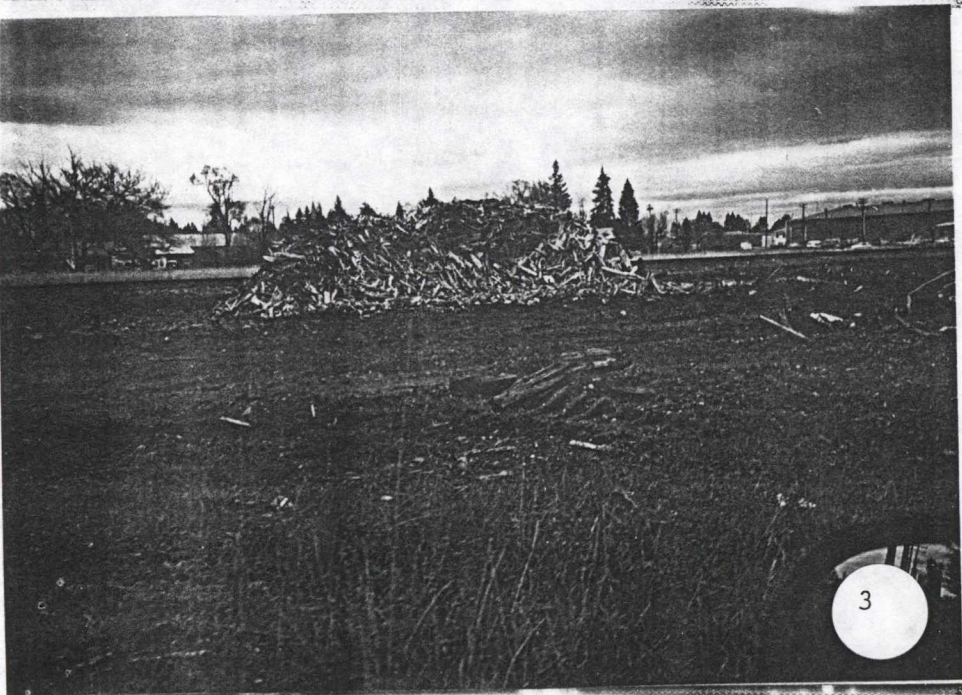
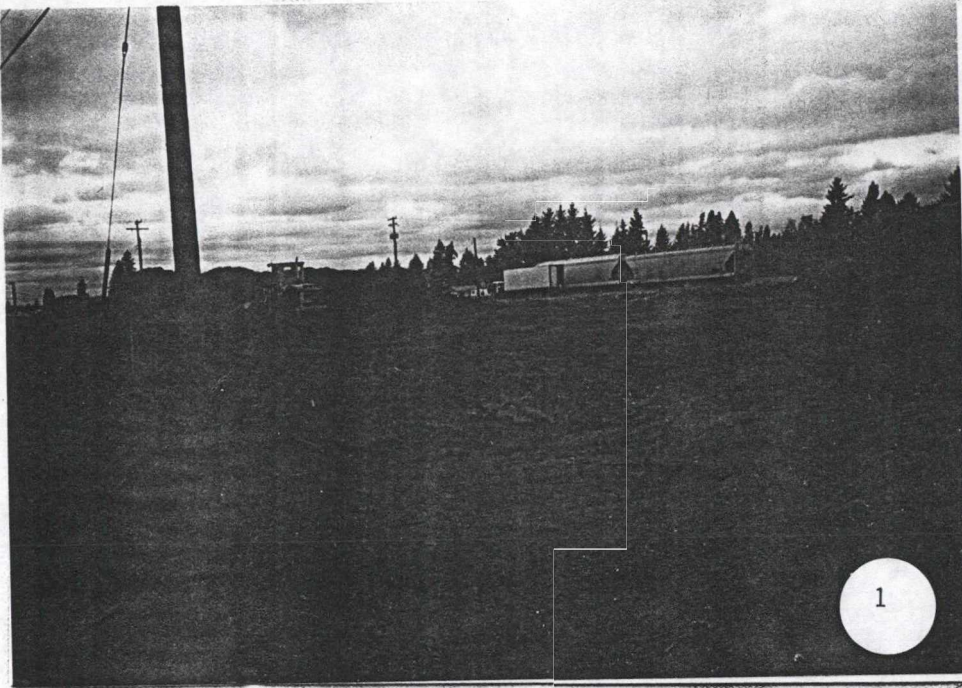
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22. U.S.G.S. Water Table Fluctuations in the Spokane Valley and Contiguous Area, Washington-Idaho: USGS Water Supply Paper 889-B.

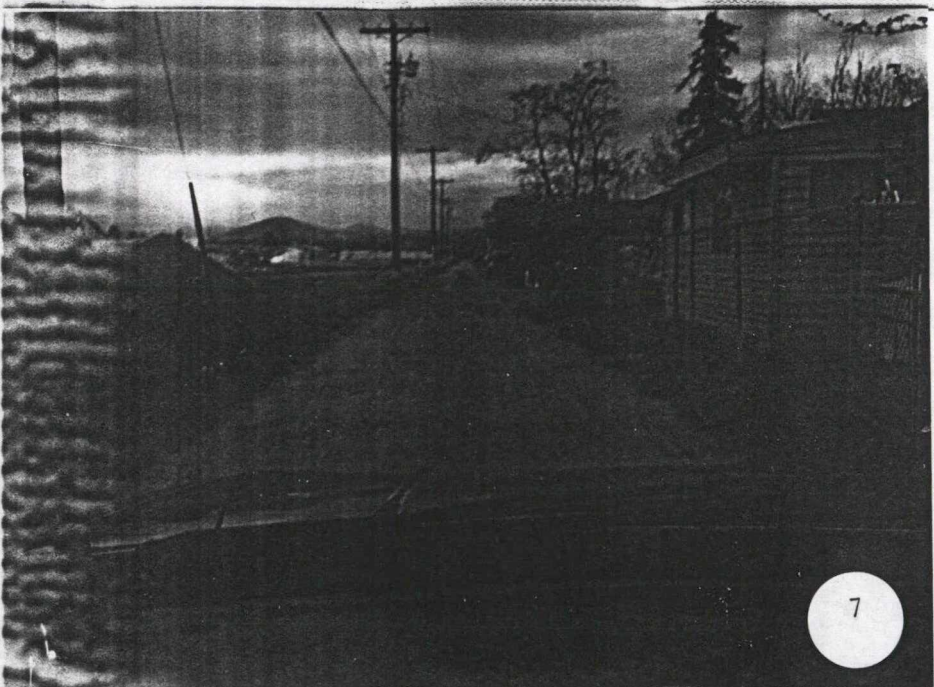
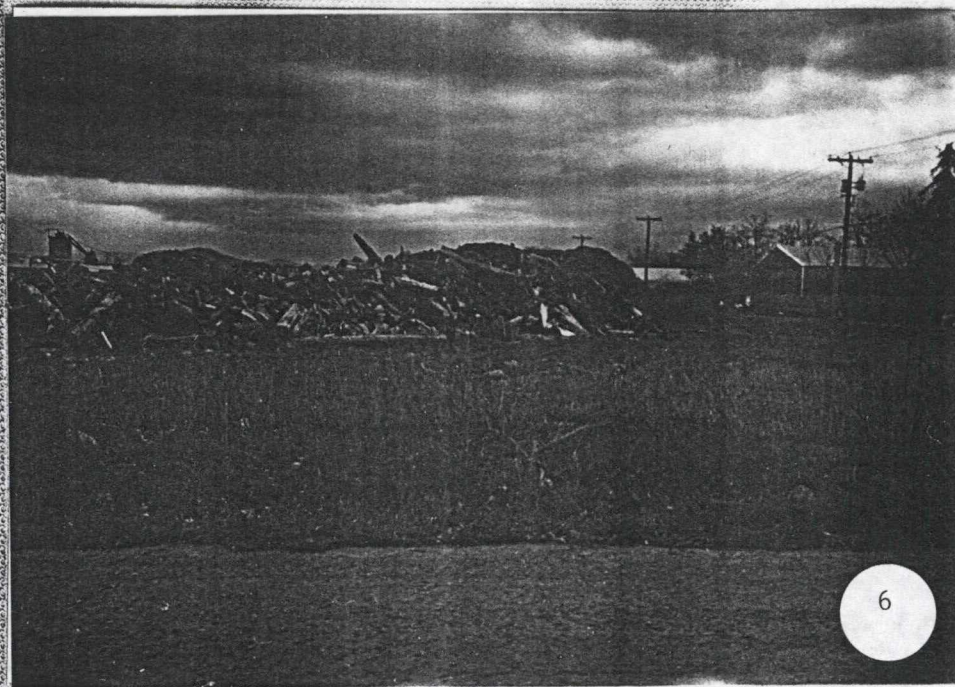
Appendix A

VSI PHOTOGRAPHS

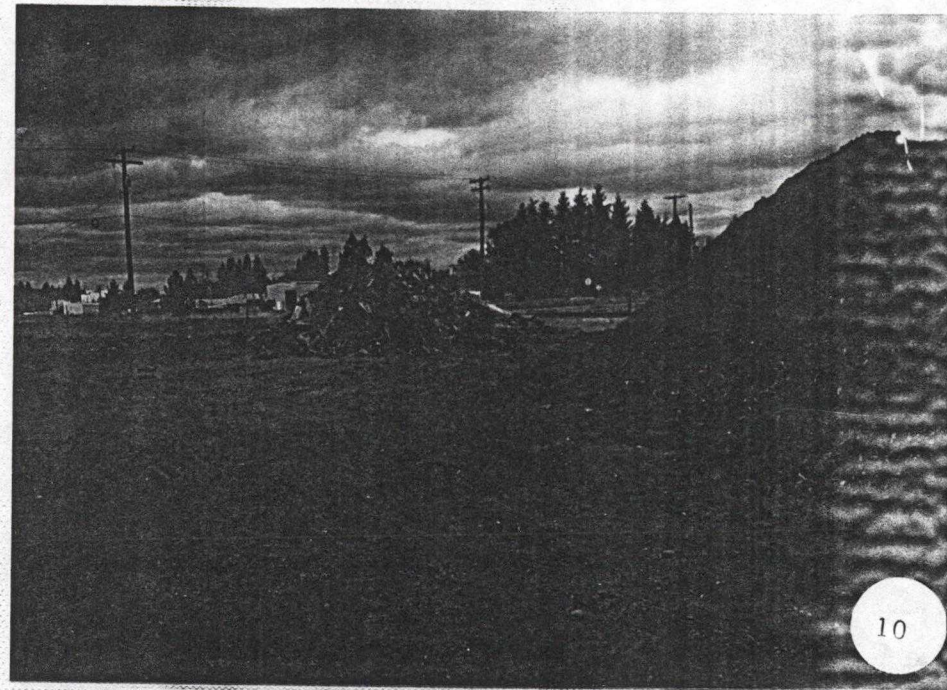
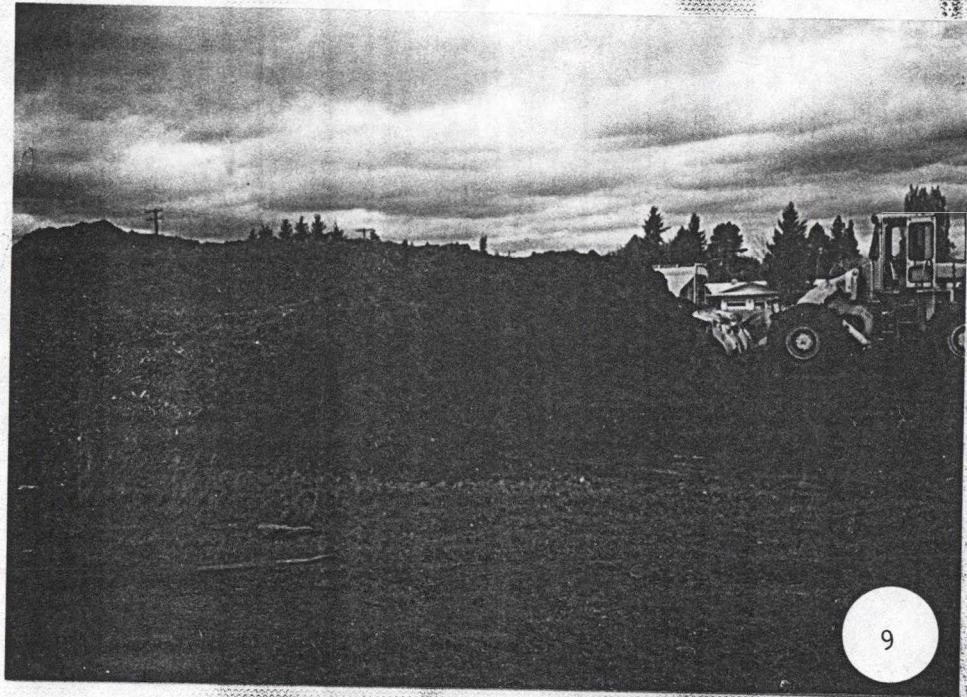
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



35mm prints
D-LINE #52584



C-LINE #52589
35MM PRINTS



| <u>Photo No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|------------------|---|
| 1. | View of heavy equipment moving cedar debris pile. Taken from the intersection of the dirt road and Post Street (same location as photos 2 and 3), facing northwest. |
| 2. | View of a cedar debris pile. Taken from the same location as photos nos. 1 and 3 (the intersection of the dirt road and Post Street), facing north. |
| 3. | View of a cedar debris pile. Taken from the same location as photos nos. 1 and 2 (the intersection of the dirt road and Post Street), facing northeast. |
| 4. | View of the site (area between the dirt road and the railroad tracks) taken from Lincoln Street, facing west. |
| 5. | View of the area between the railroad tracks. The photo was taken from Lincoln Street, facing west. |
| 6. | View of site (area between the dirt road and the railroad tracks) taken from Henry Street, facing east. |
| 7. | View of the dirt road taken from near Henry Street on the dirt road, facing east. |
| 8. | View of small businesses and residences by site. Taken from Lincoln Street, facing southwest. |
| 9. | View of cedar debris pile removal, facing north. Photo taken from dirt road. |
| 10. | View of cedar debris pile. Taken from same location as in photo 9, facing northeast. |

Appendix B

VSI FIELD NOTES

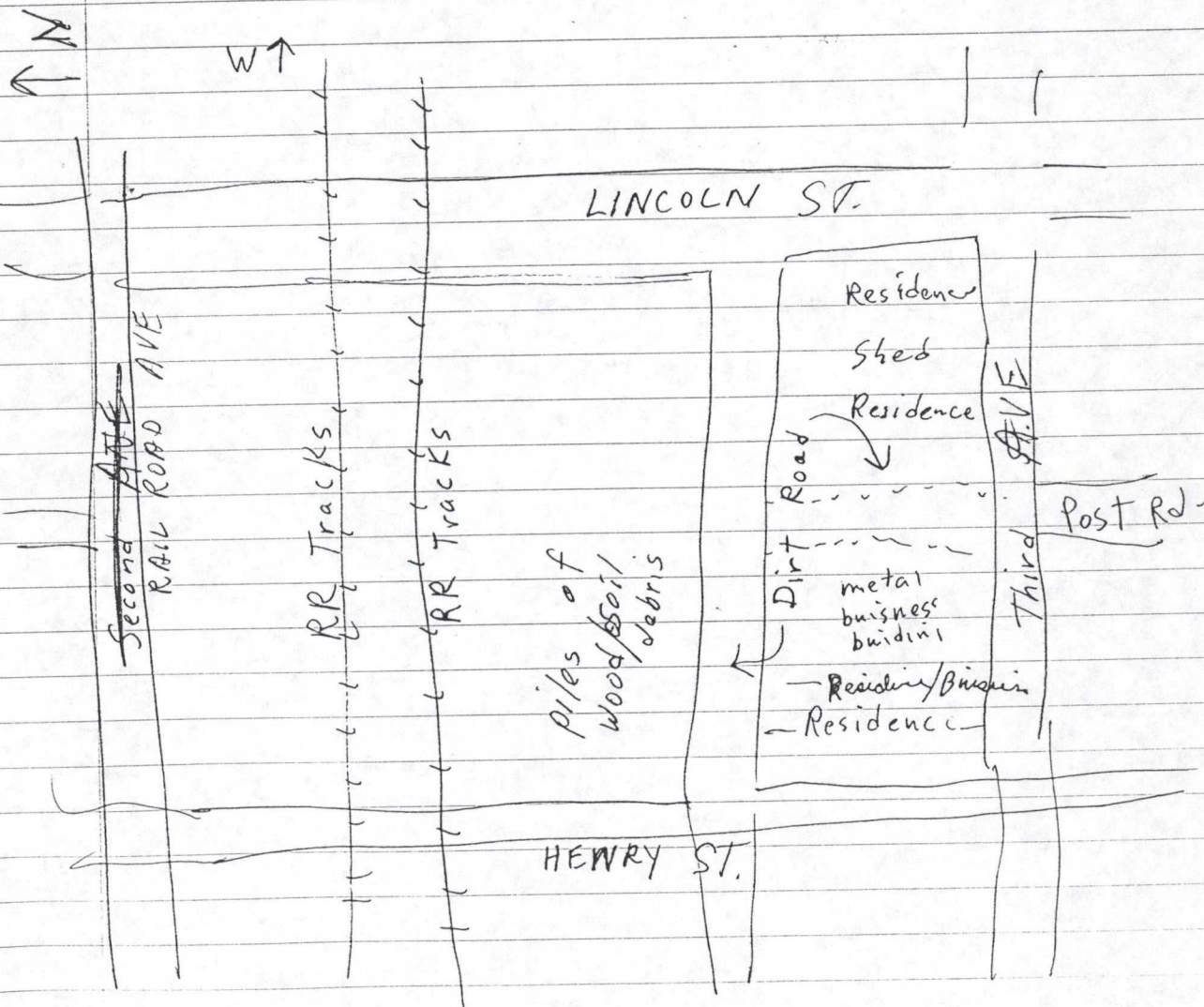
April 27, 1992

Safco - Post Falls

1000

Arrive at site - L. Craig

It's difficult to find which particular lot is the focus. The area enclosed by Henry (westside), and Lincoln ST (eastside) is described on the map.



The area ^{North} west of the RR ^(to 2nd St) ^{Railroad Ave}
is a field with knee-high
grass & weeds.

The area between the RR tracks
and the dirt road has three
or four piles of wood waste or
wood debris ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~humis~~ ^{humus} type)
10-15 feet tall and 30 foot
long for each individual pile. There
was a truck loading up as I arrived,
with 2 other trucks waiting. They get loaded in turn.
The area immediately south of the
dirt road has a residence along the
Henry St.

The site is relatively flat.
Aside from the piles of wood debris, the
area between the railroad & the dirt
road is grassy, weedy, or dirt where
the heavy equipment has been working.

Spoke with one of the truck drivers
& found out that the debris is
from the site & it is being
cleaned up. The Driver claims
that the owner is a man from
Sacramento. The removal is
being done by Lakeshore Construction
Co. Inc., Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

Wood Ave
St)

Photos

- 1 ^{four} NW - log debris removal heavy equip.
- 2 North - log debris
- 3 North - log debris
- 4 W - from Lincoln St. - area
between RR Trunk & dirt Road.
- 5 W - area between RR Tracks
Taken from Lincoln St.
- 6 E - Taken from Henry St. of area
of debris piles
- 7 E - from dirt road near Henry St.
- 8 SW - from Lincoln St. - Small business
& residence by site
- 9 N ~~area~~ pile being removed
- 10 N pile being removed

There are 4 separate piles of debris
all wood waste.

longest pile ~ 12 ft high & 100 ft
long.

The area surrounding the site is
generally residences - homes.

behind Kootenai County Hospital

2195 Ironwood Ct.

667-3481

Ed Halle

Bob Templin

Mark Ashcroft - owner

Talked with a manager at Lakeshore Const. Co. who says that Mark Ashcroft is the person they're doing work for. Says that wood was tested & only tannin was possible problem. Says no treated wood there.

Panhandle Health District

13/5

Stopped at Kootenai County - Environmental Health and Ed Hale was out.

Confirmed that he was the one to talk to 667-3481
1-208-

They refer to the site as "the old Cedar Dump."

1345 Got well info from the State Water Resources
in Coeur D'Alene

also Tom King said he would
get the surface water rights info for
me in a day or two.

1645 Finish at water Resources

Co.

that
ble

mentel